VOL. LXXXV.-NO. 174.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918,—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIRST OF BIG FLEET OF BATTLE PLANES ON WAY TO FRANCE

gramme Is Six Months Ahead of Schedule.

LATEST TYPES GOING

More of 20,000 Will Flow to Front in Increasingly Amazing Quantities.

PROBLEMS ALL SOLVED

Be Flying Over German Lines This Spring.

Special Despatch to Tan Bux. WASHINGTON, Web. 20 .- America's gi-

santic air programme is rapidly becomng an accomplished fact. The first machine of that enormous fleet of serial battleships whose overwhelming number s to decide the war on the western front in the belief of many strategists are to-day already en route for the American front in France. These machines, equipped with the

first Liberty motors turned out by Amermethods of quantity production machines now in actual operation, will be flying over the German lines in a few weeks. They were not scheduled to reach France until July, but American machine shops and American workmen have done their bit and to-day the American aviation programme, calling for the production of 20,000 airplanes, is ractically six months ahead of sched-ie. Great as have been the triumphs f machinery in this country, no such scord as this has ever been made be-

The fact that American battle planes numbers and that six months has bee gained on the aviation programme was disclosed to-day in a review by Secre-tary Baker of what had been accom-plished in this direction. With Germany greatly reenforced on the western front it is on America's capacity for over-whalming the Germans in the air that many hopes are pinned, and from what was disclosed of the progress made to-day these hopes would seem to be justified.

Production Steadily Increases.

Major-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, in charge of the American Signal Officer, in charge of the American aviation programme, wanted to put production on a so-called quantity production basis, which means that once production starts it flows freely and with increasing rapidity. This has now been done and the stream of airplanes from American shops has started for the front. Responding to the appeal made for speedy action, the airplane industry in the United States has aiready ex-panded more than twentyfold.

Engine production which began onth ago is now on a quantity produc will be reached in a few weeks. Only the twelve cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high powered ngine instead of the eight cylinder.

The American built battle planes will be operating against the Germans by hires flowing from the factories to France will have increased in amazing portions it is stated. It is not per mitted to say how many machines or how many American aviators are now ready for service, but it can be stated that the number of trained American filers is now greater than the combined British and French aviation force

Great Difficulties Overcome. The first shipment of battle planes marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry. In explaining the

After three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air a any time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. This, combined with the fact that forty-six men are required on the ground for every lane in the air, gives a truer perspectly the European aviation situation than

For every plane in the air there mus be two replacement planes on the ground and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a there engine for each plane. Moreover, while the American programme has been delayed by difficulties which were improgramme was adopted in all our lack knowledge last spring, it may be said

'At the outbreak of the war the first tep both in sequence and importance of the training planes needed for the promising personnel afforded indeed her associate nations in the war

Serious Problems Conquered. The serious problems, interwove reacting were immediately met. airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry on an appreciable production basis and a dozen smaller experimental com-panies. The metal work was mostly one by hand, each machine being built separate unit and little attempt Es of gauges. The estimates of the value of the industry vary from 000,000 to \$10,000,000, and o vernment, which was practically the y purchaser, had ordered 366 planes year before the war, of which only kiy-six were actually delivered. engineering problems we

ore complex. Europe at war with the

Continues on Third Page.

NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES TO BE DENIED COAL

Plan for Curtailment of Production Based on Fuel Allotments.

Public Health Necessities Put Ahead of Munitions.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The long exwar materials has been adopted by the Government. The pressure to prevent national inefficiency in war making will be exercised by the Fuel Administration

of importance to the winning of the war is half completed and the new pro-gramme will be in operation within a few weeks—certainly by April 1, the be-ginning of the coal year.

As outlined by Fuel Administrator Garfield to-day, the plan is an amplifica-

of the aviation department of the American Army when visiting the largest bodied in the Garfield industrial shut-American aviation camp in France a down order of January 17. Its strength, The Ambassador said he was greatly impressed by the work accomplished in the short space of time, as ground at the aviation camp was broken only last August. The boys are working under ideal conditions. Modern sanitary methods have been adopted and baths and swimming recole installed.

Order of Priority Flexible.

The order of priority as fixed by the new schedule will not be final, but will be subject to changes from time to time by a preferential board to be compose of representatives of the Shipping Roa

men were university students before entering the service.

The French officer of instruction told the Ambassador the American boys are marvellous filers, quick to learn, courageous and energetic, and will develop rapidly into "aces," comparable to the renowned men in other armies.

The men are given thorough preparation in this camp, but have to take a post-graduate course at another aviation camp near the front for a few weeks before going over the lines to face the Germans. The full fledged aviators turned out daily at this camp are immediately replaced by novices.

"It was a most inspiring sight," Mr. Sharp said. "The men radiate with strength, physical and mental. They have great spirit and confidence and are eager to 'do their bit."

Nearly all the men in the flying force are trained athletes. Another hundred men are attending a French camp nearby. '

men are attending a French camp nearby.

BRITISH WIN IN AIR.

Bela: of German Offensive Lais to

Dela: of German Offensive Lais to

The order of preferences for deliveres

The country's needs the closest advisers show, it was learned to day from high official sources, that the availability of stips is now on the increase.

The shipping situation was one of the proaching 100 per cent. in efficiency.

The order of preferences for deliveres of the Cabinet, and the shipping chart

a broad way be:

Class 1—Railways, food manufacturwas learned to-day. erick B Maurice, Chief Director of Mil-itary Operations at the British War Of-ers and all agencies concerned in main-

battle. Gen. Maurice added that the British air predominance hampered the enemy tremendously in gaining informa- Officials who have been working on Officials who have been working on Leartened over this situation

arguments of various industries which may seek change of classification from time to time. The order not only will guide the railroad administration in its priority of shipment, but also will establish a basis for the various purchasing departments of the Government in planning in advance the share of production which they may count upon.

See the war believe the rising curve will increase and that submarines will be definitely placed out of the equation so far as the military situation is concerned if there is no further halt in a highly dillege programmes of the country.

e actual policing of the region will be

"There is no doubt in the mind of any one as to the wisdom of placing the needs of our people in the matter of action taken to-day by the ship control transportation and health in the first class. Our order of January 17 showed the wisdom of placing in the second or in the coastwise and West Indies trade transported class the factories engaged on with a view to stopping transatlantic exempted class the factories engaged on manufacturing war necessities for im-mediate use. The new class 3 will fol-low class 2 closely in many respects, since in class 3 will be many factories whose output is needed by plants en-gaged on goods named in class 2.

Curtailment by Agreement.

"As far as actual curtailment is con sidered, such curtailment as may be necessary in classes 3 and 4 will be done by the industries through a voluntary agreement. Aiready a number of in-dustries have agreed to cut down pro-duction and save fuel. The last industry to come to such an agreement is the glassmakers. They will cut down about 50 per cent, of their output. Fancy glasses and stained glasses and other productions not necessary to the winning of the war will be eliminated by them for the time being."

"By this plan you are working back-Dr. Garfield was asked. Yes, you might call it that, although I think that by this pian we are working forward," he replied. "We have been working on this new plan ever since January 17 and are taking every factor into consideration. It is not to be expected that hard and fast rules can be expected that hard and fast rules can will have a basis. We have a consideration of the street safely. he established, but we will have a basis Nothing more was seen of Matthews, but for going ahead.

for going ahead.
"Many transfers will be made from placed in classes 3 and 4 as they reach points of production at which they can be permitted to curtail. Some of them have already reached such a point,

I believe.
"Many factories are working on Continued on Third Page.

Results of 51 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Losses to British Shipping Alone. January 13 January 20..... January 27..... Grand total SOT Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly .. 21.51 Average number over 1,000 tons

Railroads, Food Makers and WEEK'S U-BOAT TOLL 15 BRITISH VESSELS

8 Other Merchantmen Were Unsuccessfully Attacked.

LONDON, Feb. 20. - British merchantmen pected plan for curtailing production of luxuries, peace time goods and excess Admiralty statement issued to-night. Of a raid against the American lines last these, twelve were of 1,600 tons or over and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft also was sunk. Eight vessels were unsuccessfully at-

> Kingdom for the week numbered 2,322, sailings, 2,393. The sinkings for the last week show a slight diminution from the previous week, when nineteen merchantmen were

sunk, thirteen of 1,600 tons or more and six under that tonnage.

ROME, Peb. 20.—Italian shipping losses during the week ended February 20 were two steamships of more than 1,500 tons and one sailing vessel of more than

ALLIES LEADING

Sinkings Shows Lowest Depression Passed.

NEWS CHEERS OFFICIALS

Upward Trend Will Prevent Drastic Cutting Off of Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. - The United States and her allies are forging ahead The lowest point in the charted curve of the international shipping situation has been reached and passed, and the chart carefully kept by President Wilson and the closest advisers show, it was learned

of fuel to the country's industries will in showed clearly that the point of avail-

fice, said to-day there had been no developments on the west front during the public health.

Class 2—War supplies plants, preference being given in an order set by the army and navy.

One of the most satisfactory features of the work of the two most satisfactory features of the work of the two most satisfactory features.

the plan have completed tabulation of in-dustries to be included in the first two saltation with all allied authorities classes. The work of grading all other showed when it was drawn that the dustries to be included in the first two classes. The work of grading all other producers is under way.

With the announcement of the new orway der a new agency will be named to hear March. This lowest depression, howarguments of various industries which ever, was passed a little more than two

which they may count upon.

In its final analysis the plan will be put in effect by the local and State fuel administrators and by the regionary coal directors, who will be guided by the schedule in diverting coal to consumers. The actual policing of the region will be accomplished by the Director-General of the allied Governments are

Leaders of the allied Governments are accomplished by the Director-General in confident that they now have the Railroads, who will curtail shipments in confident that they now have the war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts by embargoes and pref- tand over Germany's submarine war-various districts and tand over Germany exempted class the factories engaged on with a view to stopping transatlantic voyages by them as a rate control meas-

SALVATION BUILDING **BURNS**; TWO MISSING Six Firemen Overcome at 14th Street Blaze.

One man was burned to death, another is missing and the lives of 113 other persons, forty-three of them women, were imperilled early this morning when fire destroyed the four story building of the Salvation Army training school, ad-joining the army's main barracks building in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth

The fire started in a kitchen in the woman's section of the training school, which consisted of four old fashioned which consisted of the dwellings which had been converted.

Most of the sleeping army students escaped without panic. The place was escaped without panic. The place empty in five minutes except for fred Matthews of Franklin, N.

for going ahead.
"Many transfers will be made from time to time in many of the classifications. Undoubtedly some of the industries engaged in Government work will at 2 o'clock this morning.

110 Lost on Torpedoed Ship. Paris, Feb. 20 .-- One hundred and ten persons perished when the steamship Dives was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on February 1, accordicial announcement. on February 1, according to an al announcement. The attacking

BARRAGE HALTS GERMANS INVADE ESTHONIA; RAID BY FOE ON RUSH TOWARD PETROGRAD; U.S. TRENCHES

Artillery Lays Down Impenetrable Fire as Germans Attempt Sortie.

THEIR LOSSES SEVERE

French Attack Over Wide Front in Lorraine and Capture 400 Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, night, but the raiders were discovered and the artillery, responding to rocket signals, laid down a heavy barrage almost instantly. The Germans' path back to their line was marked by red lines. During the night a machine gun bul-

let killed an American private. Enemy planes flew over the entire po sition repeatedly to-day. One American machine in a dash over an enemy trench sprayed it with machine gun bullets. For several days the Germans have

been concentrating artillery of various calibres opposite the American positions. They now have twice the number of guns as when the Americans first took the sector and between 800 and 1,000 shells are being fired at the American when at first there was American artillerymen continue their

practice of sending the enemy at least two or three shells for one. Enemy ar-tillery during the last twenty-four hours paid particular attention to towns and President Wilson's Chart of shells on them. Three soldiers wounded were the only casualties from the shell American shells have been dropped on enemy works and have cut the enemy

wire to pieces in many places.
Control of the air in the American sector belongs to the enemy. Any officer at the front will make this declaration—all have made it. The control is obvious. German airplanes come and go over the American lines aimost at

FRENCH MAKE ATTACK. They Capture Over 400 Men in Lorraine Sector.

Panis, Feb. 20 .- French detachm made a heavy attack on the Germans in lines over a large front and capturing more than 400 prisoners, according to the War Office announcement to-night.

The text of the statement reads:

In the Argonne we repulsed an attack at Four de Paris, and inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy.
In Lorraine, north of Bumes and east of Moncel (northeast of Nancy). our detachments penetrated the Ger-man lines deeply on a large front. This operation, brilliantly carried out. enabled us to bring back prisoners, the number of which are known to ex-

In the Vosges there was quite marked artillery fighting in the region of La Fave In the absence of official advices it is

ated in the movement. WEST FRONT RAIDED.

Beltish Airmen Active in Belgium -Bruges and Engel Bombed.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Both ailled and German raiding parties continued busy to-day, several clashes attaining sizable lermans this morning made a particularly severe attack east of Armentieres, but were repulsed. In other engagenents the British took a few prisoners Teuton guns were especially busy near Quentin and southwest Last night an attack upon Arleuxen-Gohelle, south of Lens, ended

in an enemy repulse. Along the French lines there have been blows struck in Quincy wood, northwest of Courcy, and near Vau
"As weighty as are the interests in quois, both being stopped by the French | question for us." Dr. von Kuhlmant fire. There was beavy firing in the continued, "they are considerably champagne, in the region of Butte du weightier for the Dual Monarchy. In Mesnil, where American artillery recently played a big part in a French nal, in theirs in addition to the exter

reconnoitring attacks north of Rheims and at several other points. British naval airmen continue their activity in Beigium. In operations yes-terday they accounted for four enemy planes, at the same time dropping many tons of explosives at Bruges. Engel and other points. An Amsterdam despatch tells of an Entente raid upon Treves, Rhenish Prussia, a city of 45,000 in-

fell, seriusly damaged, inside the Teu-

Soldiers Give Praise to "Sun" Fund Donors

WRITING home from Wash ington in May, 1864, Walt Whitman said:

"Dearest Mother-To-day have been in one of the worst hospitals all the forenoon. contains about 1,600. I have given the men pipes and tobacco. I am the only one who gives them tobacco. Oh, how much good it does some of them, but the chaplains and most of the doctors are down upon it.

Times have changed since civil war days. Chaplains and surgeons, as well as the army commanders now recognize to-bacco as a necessity. THE SUN Tobacco Fund, supported by the generous public, is meeting the demand. Read about it on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

TAKE 2,500 WAR PRISONERS Pogroms in Russian

UKRAINE TERMS Dr. von Kuhlmann Says Territorial Demands Will Go

POLES TO HAVE A VOICE

Germany Ready, He Says Even Now for Peace on Its Own Terms.

to a Commission.

Kuhlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, at the opening session of the German Reichstag to-day delivered an address to the members in which he dealt at length with the peace treaty signed by the Central Powers with the Ukraine AUSTRIA'S VIEW GIVEN and the collapse of the peace negotiations with Russia. Count von Hertling Friedrich von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, were attentive listeners to the ad-

Dr. Von Kuhlmann asserted that the pacine intentions of Russia could no longer be credited, but he said that even o-day Germany was prepared to conclude a peace "which corresponds with our interests" He instanced the peace agreement with the Ukraine as an indi-cation of the readiness of the Central Powers for peace. He referred especial y to the advantages which the Teutoni allies would derive during the presen year from the economic treaty with the Ukraine and recommended the approval

Blames Caar for the War. Speaking on the first reading of the Ukraine treaty, Dr. von Kuhlmann said the Ukraine people's republic was a young State, reared on the ground of the former Russian Empire after the decaying edifice of the Czar's empire, which shared the principal said for kindling shared the principal guilt for kindling the world's war, collapsed under the blow of the German armies. The Ukrainian rabe was one of the strongest

elements of the Russian Empire. In respect to its minerals, coal and iron the Ukraine was very rich and also possessed elements of its own industry. The great Russian representatives of the Bolsheviki, the Foreign Secretary continued, maintained friendly relations with the Ukraine so long as Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, could assume that the peoples of the republic of the Ukraine would primarily

terests of the Petrograd Cabinet not pursuing a sincere peace policy the representatives of the Ukraine adopted the standpoint of ending the war by peace, so they would in no wise be re-

sponsible for the sins of Czarism.

"The negotiations were not quite as peoples," said Dr. von Kuhlmann. 'National ideas and desires were not free from the exuberance of their repre tion. The demarkation of the frontier with Russia had to be left for a later period after discussions with the Russian Government then in power. The only thing that concerned us was to lay down the Western frontiers of the new State, in which the demarkation of the frontier as regards Poland received the most attention and experienced the livelest criticism from the Poles." Dr. von Kuhlmann said that without

of La being too sanguine he believed the country halled peace with the Ukraine with relief and joy "as the first step toward the restoration of a general peace which

dvance.

Berlin reports the repulse of strong an internal political nature.

The fact that the settlement took

the form it did arose from the consid-eration which Dr. von Seydier (the Austrian Premier) pointed out yesterday, namely, the fear that the further screwing back of their claims to the Choim frontier would have resulted in the wreckage of the treaty. The over-whelming majority of the German peo-ple would not have understood such an French airplanes yesterday brought down four German planes. A fifth enemy machine was destroyed by anti-aircraft guns. Three other enemy craft fell, seriusly damaged instances are much desired.

"That we gave very much considera tion indeed to Polish interests is clear from the form of stipulations detailing frontier lines, only in a general way re-serving detailed demarkation for a com-Further, the negotiations which the Austro-Hungarian Government, in accord with the German Gov ernment, conducted with the Ukraine resulted in making it clear that the paragraph about the definitive demarkation of frontier lines can be interpreted in a much more ample manner and that in this way the ethnographical situation and the desires of the population can receive most far reaching consideration "A projected commission will include not only the representatives of the allies (Teutonic), but also Polish delegates. We have done everything pos-sible to attain a just demarcation o frontiers.

The President of the Chamber in opening the proceedings made loyal reference to the golden wedding anniversary of the Bavarian royal couple, at which the members of the House arose and applauded loudly. The President was authorized to send a telegram of congratulation to King Louis and his

London, Feb. 20 .- Replying to a ques Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, said it was much too soon to assume that the Irish convention

Cities Are Reported

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29 .- Serious outbreaks against the Jews in various parts of Russia are described in reports received by the Jewish Press Bureau here.

Pogroms are said to have oc-curred at Lublin, Rashkoff, Tsherkoni, Tiraspol and Kornin.

BRITISH BAN ON

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20 .- Dr. Richard von Will Not Recognize Any Plan Involving Poland Before Consulting Her.

the Imperial German Chancellor, and Premier von Seydler Defends Treaty With Ukraine in

Reichsrat.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The British Government has instructed its agent at Kley make the declaration that Great Britain will not recognize any peace in the east which involves Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20 .- The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, speaking in the Reicharat to-day, entered into long defence of the original treaty of peace with the Ukraine and announced a subsequent treaty appointing a com mission to define the frontiers of Ukrain and Cholm.

"The Petrograd Government," h said, "has declared the state of war be tween Russia and Austria-Hungary at an end, and, so far as human judgment can foresee, a state of war will not again arise between these two countries

"Responding to German cries for help from Esthonia and Livonia German; resolved to march further into the in erior in order to save from certain destruction those unhappy nationals living in those provinces. In full accord with our ailles we decided not to participate in this military action. Our aim, therefore, remains what it was before—to bring help as speedily as possible to the Austro-Hungarian nationals

Dr. von Seydler announced that 20,ment for the exchange of prisoners

Future of Cholm.

In explaining the appointment of the islands in that region. The landing at commission the Premier declared that the future of Cholm would depend upon trace principles and the desires of the against Reval, one of the leading northpopulation. Russia, he said, had de-manded for its territories the right of all Northeast and epeoples to self-determination, even to the

extent of complete severance.
"We accepted this standpoint for the occupied territories," he continued, "and all the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were conducted on this basis. We recognized this right for the peoples Lithuania, Courland and Poland, and no logical covered for depriving the Ukrainians of

the right granted to other Russian peoples.
"The members of the Polish Club cannot deny the existence of a large Ukrain-lan population in Cholm and that this nation has the right to be heard. go even further and say it was the duty of the Austro-Hungarian Government to conclude peace with the Ukrain ians.

"What was secured at Brest-Litors was peace for the people, and the Austro-Hungarian peoples would never have understood if we had rejected this peace r rejected the possibility of obtaining heat merely in order that Choim in its entirety and unconditionally should fall to Poland. What would the empire's spoiled the chances of peace because he refused to the Ukrainian population of Cholm the same right to be heard as is essessed by the Polish part?

Quotes Wilson's Phrase. Dr. von Seydler here quoted President

Wilson's phrase that peoples and prov-inces must not be transferred from one tate of authority to another merely as the Polish Club demand, we should not only have failed to conclude peace with Ukraine, but should have severed the delicate threads which may perhaps lead to a general peace, and the voices raised in defence of such a policy would have been drowned under a raging hurricane of indignation from all the Ausrian races.
"In view of these various considera-

tions, I must also emphatically reject certain insinuations which have been made concerning the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany." The Premier's speech was received throughout with unusual demonstrations of approval, except from the Poles, who however, remained caim, though showing occasional signs of dissent.

600 IN BRITAIN SIGN FOR DRAFT Consul-General Says All of Military Age Are Now Registered.

LONDON, Feb. 20.-Approximately 600 mericans resident in the United Kingdom are subject to the draft under the Anglo-American treaty. That number, it was announced to-day by the American Consul-General, Robert P. Skinner, had registered since the draft scheme went into effect. This means that vir-tually all the Americans of draft age in the kingdom have signed up.

There are approximately 12,000 American citizens of both sexes and all ages nated now resident in the United Kingdom.

Town of Werder Passed in Apparent Drive to Reval.

RESISTANCE IS FEEBLE

Several Hundred Guns and Much Rolling Stock Captured.

ADVANCE FROM DVINSK

Divisions Beyond Lutsk Are Moving on Royno-Blow to Rumania.

BEALIN, Feb. 20 .- The forward movement of the German troops castward into Russia continues, according to the official communication issued this evening. The text of the communication

The forward movement continues in the east. German troops have en-tered Esthonia. Werder has been passed through in an easterly direc-

[The town of Werder, Esthonia, in situated on the coast of Bol Sound. It is probable that the forces landing there came from Moon or Oesel Islands, which lie off the Esthonian coast and which for a long time have been occupied by the Germans. Werder is about sixtyfive miles southwest of the important Gulf of Finland port, Reval.] An earlier statement to-day reads.

On both sides of the Riga-Petrograd rallway the Russian positions were crossed are we advanced twenty kilometers beyond the line which had been our front. Feeble resistance on the part of the enemy near Inzeen, north of the railway, soon was broken. Our divisions pushed on from Dvinsk

to the northeast and to the east.

Between Dvinsk and Lutsk they
advanced on wide sectors. Divisions which pressed forward beyond the Lutsk are marching on Rovno.

Prisoners to the number of 2,500, several hundred guns and a great amount of rolling stock fell into our hands.

Menace to Petrograd.

Apparently the German invasion of Russia is being pressed with an energy and determination in keeping with all Germany's war efforts. Despite the fact that many divisions were supposed to have been transferred from the east to the west front a sufficiently strong Teuton fighting machine seems to have been retained along the Russian line to in-sure the discomfiture of the demoralized Boisheviki.

There is no indication that the invaecomplished by troops from warships in the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound, re-enforced perhaps by German garrisons which have been holding several of the

Northeast and east of Minsk the Ger-mans are proceeding steadily toward Smolensk and Petrograd. The total line is more than 500 miles in length. though their objectives are not clear at all points, the Germans apparently have determined to exert pressure at practi-cally every part of this extended fight-ing front. In the south the operations have the added objective of putting Ru-

manla definitely out of the war. ANARCHY IN PETROGRAD

Robbertes, Orgics and Street Firing at Many Other Points. pecial Cable Desputch to Tux Sus from the

Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved LONDON, Feb. 20.-A batch of be ated Russian despatches, sent from February 6 to February 14, reached London to-night. They bear, to a great extent, the stamp of the Bolshevik official press agent. A Petrograd cablegram tells of the theft of \$20,000 from a newspaper on the Neva. A messenger who carried the money was murdered and subsequently the two robbers were

Outrages, street firing and drunken orgies appear to be common in many parts of the former empire. The Gregorian calendar has been abolished and the Julian substituted in a large part of the country.

An interview given in Petrograd on February 8 by Count Kaiserlin warns the Russians not to count upon a revolution in Germany and says that Ger-many is fighting to keep order, while all

her enemies seem to be struggling in behalf of anarchy. A group of Russian grand dukes and du besses is said to have petitioned the Holshevik authorities for permission to have former Emperor Nicholas removed to France. They disclaim any conspirace to restore the monarchy and say the former sovereign will relinquish all rights to the throne.

TROTZKY YIELDS ANEW. He and Lenine Pormally Peace Acceptance.

LONDON, Feb. 20 -The status of the o-called peace agreement reached between the Holshevik Government of Russia and the Germans and Austrians continues to be a matter of grave specula. tion. Despatches from both Berlin and Petrograd tell of intense excitement and much dissatisfaction over the negotia-Ger. Hoffman, German military rep-

resentative at the Brest-Latovsk confer-ence, asked the Bolsheviki for a written authentication of the wireless peace nessage sent yesterday to Berlin. He demanded that the authentication be delivered to the Teuton commander at Dvinsk Nickolal Lenthe and Leon Trotzky are said to have signed this document, which was supposed to-da: to be on its way to the place desig-

In the meanwhite the message from

Baker Announces Air Pro- U. S. AIR SCHOOL A CITY OF 4,500

Ambassador Sharp Amazed at OPERATIVE BY APRIL 1 Development of Training Found in France.

LIKE A COLLEGE CAMPUS

Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Have Many American Machines to Centres and Many Conveniences Are Provided.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 20.—A city of 4.500 inhabitants, where six months ago there
was a vacant field; many of the fluest
physical and intellectual specimens of
The listing of industries in their order physical and intellectual specimens of America's young manhood vying with one another in mastering the art of flying, gnd hundreds of airplanes con-tinually hovering or spiraling overhead, are facts which caused William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador here, enthu-siasm and delight at the achievements of the aviation department of the Amer-

ning pools installed.

The Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association have organized recreation and amusement places and the camp gives one the impression that university. A large percentage of the men were university students before en-

This by Gen. Maurice. LONDON, Feb. 20 -- Major-Gen. Fred- a broad way be

man offensive was near.

One of the most satisfactory features of the work of the two weeks in the west had been the continued British successes in the air, which had great importance as the preliminary to any class 4—Luxuries.

Class 3—Production of goods needed and consequent lowering of the ratio of any consequent lowering of the ratio of any ber of Dutch and other steamships for allied trade and through increase in the importance as the preliminary to any class 4—Luxuries. mportance as the preliminary to any

10 'PLANES ATTACKED ENSIGN.

Germans Shot Sturtevant Down. They Claim, Sava Sima. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department today that the American seaplane in which Ensign Albert Dalton Sturtevant, U. S. N., R. F., was lost, is claimed by the Germans to have been shot down in flames. Ensign Sturtevant was second pilot in the machine. "Apparently this machine was Ensign Sturtevant was second

tacked by ten enemy planes," the des-

PAPERS IN OFFICE

HUMBERT LEFT NO

Paris "Journal" Comments on Police Inspector's Visit. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Paris, Feb. 20.—Commenting upon the arrest of Senator Humbert, the Journal, his former paper, says: "M. Moisant, the police inspecter, visited the Journal offices to ascertain whether Senator Humbert left any papers behind when he departed. M Mouthon, codirector with Senator Humbert, who remained in the office, sale

that Senator Humbert left the office of

the publication on December 8 and that since that time he has occupied no part of the building and left behind no papers which while well able to turn out the which while well able to turn out the alest type of airplanes were seriously drained of men capable of manning them. The ultimate goal, however, was the construction of a large fleet of the construction of a large fleet of his former associates desire that full his former associates desire that full his former associates affect. light be thrown upon all actions affect-ing the conduct of this paper. This has been irreproachable, and with respect to the war it has been one of the most patriotic of the French press." Chateau Mesnil Guillaume, where was arrested in Normandy \$1,200,000 in its construction. When the

SOCIALISTS PLAN STRIKE.

American died Senator Humbert bought

it for a relatively small sum.

man Independents for March 1. LONDON, Feb. 20.-The German Independent Socialists are arranging for a demonstrative atrike in the munitions demonstrative active in a manufacture of the compiler commencing March 1, according to information received from Berlin and forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent to the Exchange Telegraph Company.